CONTRACT PACKAGE PREPARATION FOR Enhanced Grenade Launcher Module (EGLM) with Platform Modifications (PMOD) for Rifles and Carbines. SOL N00164-01-R-0102

1. **REQUISITIONS**. N/A, to be provided separately
2. **CHECKLIST**.

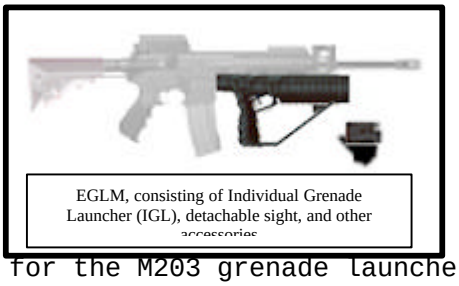
ITEM 1. FUNDS TYPE AND EXPIRATION DATE. FY 01 RDT&E expiring FY02, and multi-year procurements consisting of FY 01-FY 07 PDA, expiring FY 03-FY 10

ITEM 2. CRITICALITY DESIGNATOR DMS RATING. C

ITEM 3. ACQUISITION PLAN.

3.1 Acquisition Purpose. The Navy, on behalf of the US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Special Operations Peculiar Modification (SOPMOD) Program is undertaking this acquisition to provide joint Special Operations combatants with a three-fold set of interrelated system objectives: (1) an Enhanced Grenade Launcher Module (EGLM) capable of mounting on the USSOCOM rifles/carbines without contact to the weapon barrel, (2) improved grenade launcher mounting system/interface, and (3) improvements to USSOCOM rifles/carbines. This is a Non-Developmental Item (NDI)/Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS)/modified COTS acquisition.

3.1.2 BACKGROUND: Special Operations Forces (SOF) operates around the world in extreme conditions including underwater, surf-zone, desert, arctic, jungle, and urban environments. They subject their weapons and equipment to extremely high usage rates and stresses. Due to the manner in which SOF utilizes its equipment, normal military specifications are in many cases not stringent enough to accommodate SOF use. Although the currently fielded M203 40mm Grenade Launcher and the M4A1 Carbine meet military performance specifications, these weapons have exhibited performance characteristics that do not meet SOF requirements when subjected to the extreme operational conditions imposed upon them by SOF operators.



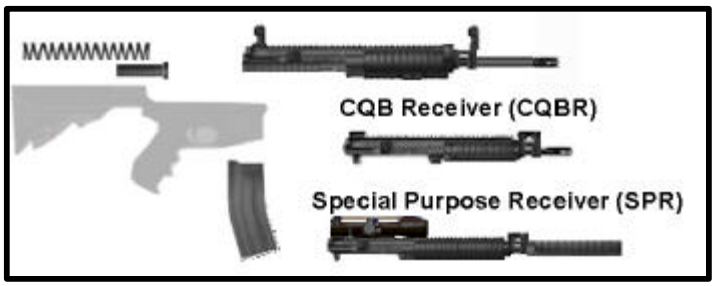
EGLM, consisting of Individual Grenade Launcher (IGL), detachable sight, and other accessories

3.1.3 GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1 (EGLM): Sought is an EGLM that shall provide operational improvements over the current M203 40mm Grenade Launcher. Improved day/night hit probability and lower time-to-engage targets (when compared to the current M203) are among the objectives. The SOPMOD program is not seeking alternate sources for the M203 grenade launcher, rather is interested in alternative systems that will increase operational performance. The EGLM must not attach to the barrel of the rifle/carbine in order to (1) enhance host weapon accuracy and to (2) minimize conductive heat transfer to the operator's hands and to electronic modules attached to the forearm area of the host weapon.

3.1.4 GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2 (PMOD Interface): Sought are new SOPMOD rail interface designs. Operators desire improved / alternative / replacement designs of the SOPMOD Rail Interface System (RIS) forearm

rails that allow operators to mount the EGLM and other present and future SOPMOD accessories close to but not touching the rifle/carbine barrel. The system should allow mounting of the EGLM, and continued use of current SOPMOD aiming accessories and the simple integration of planned future SOPMOD modules. The SOPMOD program is not seeking alternate sources for the currently fielded RIS, rather users are seeking an alternative rail interface / attachment system design that provides improved operational performance characteristics.

3.1.5 GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3 (PMOD Performance): To ensure system balance, concurrently sought are new SOPMOD rifle/carbine components, sub-assemblies or modifications that enhance reliability, endurance, safety, and operational performance as compared to the current USSOCOM rifles and carbines. The Government is not seeking alternative sources of current parts for the current M16 /M4A1-series rifles and carbines, rather is seeking SOPMOD kit components, part assemblies or part groups that significantly increase weapon reliability and performance for inclusion in the USSOCOM SOPMOD kit. A variety of Non-Developmental Item (NDI), Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) parts, assemblies, and accessories exist that may fundamentally improve the M-16 family of weapons for Special Operations performance requirements. Such items may allow the M-16 series weapons currently in inventory to be upgraded during government overhaul to configurations more suitable to Special Operations. Specifically sought are such NDI/COTS items that improve the reliability, safety, endurance, operational performance, and ergonomics of these weapons. A purpose of this PMOD acquisition is to establish IDIQ contracts to also allow the Government to utilize existing Government property (rifles and carbines), while providing Special Operations Forces with modernized weapons, which will meet the distinct needs of various Special Operations missions. Parts sought are, by priority, an improved magazine, improved bolt assembly/gas system, an improved/extended life barrel, and all other parts that enhance reliability, endurance, safety, and operational performance. Specific modernized formats for the platform modifications include (1) a modernized standard-length carbine, (2) a Special Purpose Receiver (SPR) optimized for long-range precision fire, and a shortened Close Quarter Battle (CQB) carbine. All three formats include barrels, gas systems, muzzle brake/sound suppressors, and other distinct assemblies that are matched to that particular format.



3.1.6 Acquisition Strategy. EGLM-PMOD is a multi-step acquisition. The contemplated acquisition strategy consists of two major competitive phases. In Phase I, the strategy selects initial sources and establishes a rifle/carbine platform baseline in 2002, with follow-on continued competition to acquire the EGLM in 2004. Objectives (2) and (3) (PMOD) are planned for testing and initial procurement (Low Rate Initial Production, LRIP) in calendar year 2002. Offeror(s) selected for PMOD are not automatically selected for Objective (1)(EGLM). EGLM is planned for concurrent initial developmental and operational testing in 2002, along with PMOD offerings, to be followed by additional EGLM

testing in 2003 mounted on the selected PMOD, with an objective of initial procurements of EGLM in 2004.

3.1.6.1 While SOPMOD is seeking Offerors, or teams of Offerors, to provide fully system-balanced offerings, certain sub-components and closely related accessories may be competed separately for by-item competition, such as rifle/carbine ergonomic improvements, a matching Family of Muzzle Brake/Suppressors (FMBS), and Extended Life Barrels (ELB). This acquisition strategy is not yet approved, and vendors responding to this announcement are invited to comment on the strategy.

3.1.6.2 Performance specifications provide formal establishment of Key Performance Parameters (KPPs) and Additional Performance Parameters (APPs). KPPs are non-tradable parameters. APPs are tradable to increase competition and achieve “Best Value” procurement. Under current guidance, the draft performance specifications are published for comment by the industrial base, other government activities, and academia.

3.1.6.3 The NDI/COTS acquisition strategy has allowed the program to expand the use of commercial products based on the results of Best Value procurements. The procurement process involves concurrent Developmental/Operational testing of production representative hardware in the form of product samples, which enables the program to reduce its risk. The program also uses the Program Integrated Product Team (PIPT) approach while attempting to reduce cost of ownership through the Cost as An Independent Variable (CAIV)/Best Value process.

3.1.6.4 The PIPT optimizes cost, schedule, performance, and operator/industry involvement by using full and open competition, draft specifications, industry conferences, and trade-offs of requirements, cost, and schedule to increase competition. The concept of Best Value is incorporated into the acquisition strategy as well as the use of product samples. The CAIV/Best Value acquisition approach allows the government to select the component which is determined to be the "best value" based on technical and operational performance, operational suitability, life cycle costs and other related factors. The SOPMOD accessory kit program acquisition strategy, therefore, is structured to field Non-NDI/COTS components to USSOCOM and provide for formal logistics support as well.

3.1.6.5 The EGLM-PMOD acquisition strategy seeks to optimize cost, schedule, performance and joint special operator/industry involvement by using full and open competition. The approach for EGLM-PMOD will be the use of comparative testing of COTs, modified COTS, and commercially developed pre-production prototypes (NDI). The COTS/NDI approach was validated by previous market research. The contract type will be a firm-fixed price, Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract. The EGLM-PMOD project will use Source Selection Procedures for Other Than Major Acquisitions. Details of the source selection and evaluation process will be documented in the Source Selection Plan.

3.1.6.6 The contemplated acquisition strategy consists of two major competitive phases. It selects initial sources and establishes a rifle/carbine platform baseline in 2002, with follow-on continued competition to acquire the EGLM in 2004. Objectives (2) and (3) (PMOD) are planned for testing and initial procurement (Low Rate Initial

Production, LRIP) in calendar year 2002. Offeror(s) selected for PMOD are not automatically selected for Objective (1)(EGLM). EGLM, along with PMOD is planned for concurrent initial developmental and operational testing in 2002, to be followed by additional EGLM testing in 2003 on the selected PMOD, with an initial procurement objective date for the EGLM in 2004.

3.1.6.7 While SOPMOD is seeking offerors, or teams of offerors, to provide fully system-balanced offerings, certain sub-components and closely related accessories may be competed separately for by-item competition, such as improved magazines, Extended Life Barrels (ELB), a matching Family of Muzzle Brake/Suppressors (FMBS), and, possibly, rifle/carbine ergonomic improvements. A decision has not yet been made on whether or not to separate the improved magazine, ELB, and FMBS from this acquisition. The desired contractual end state is one or more Indefinite Quantity/Indefinite Delivery (IDIQ) contracts.

3.1.6.8 Minimum and maximum quantities are yet to be determined, but joint service and allied interest in this project will likely require contract maximum options in excess of $50 million dollars. PMOD initial LRIP procurements for 2002 are planned for approximately 2,500 units or parts sets to meet requirements for approximately 2,000 CQB Receivers (CQBR) and 500 Special Purpose Receivers (SPR). In addition, an undetermined number of test platforms for ongoing EGLM testing will be required.

3.1.6.9 Additionally, PMOD may be incorporated into the small-arms overhaul program at NSWC Crane. Strong USMC interest and participation is involved with this acquisition. While US Army SOF EGLM/CQBR/SPR requirements exist, there is no current intent to insert PMOD into, or modify, U. S. Army controlled M4/M16 lower receiver groups.

3.2 Source Selection. See Source Selection Plan (SSP). Initial source selection to establish the competitive range will be accomplished through the evaluation of Initial Technical Proposals and single NDI prototypes/COTS items. Final Source Selection will be based on further detailed evaluation of updated Technical Proposals and the testing of Engineering Test Samples.

3.2.1 Initial Evaluation and Down-select: This is best value procurement. Initial Technical Proposals will be submitted with one COTS/NDI sample set to support the initial selection. Initial Technical Proposals will be submitted not later than 3:00 P.M., CST, 60 calendar days after publication of the synopsis.

Initial Technical Proposals will be submitted electronically and in 3 numbered hard copies. They will include, as a minimum:

(1) Commercial Item Description(s) (CID). CID’s should include a detailed description of the operational and technical advantages that the offered item has over current stock system weapons and weapon parts/accessories. It should include:

- -top-level or line drawings
- -suggested nomenclature
- -technical narrative description
- -size

-weight
-workmanship
-finish
-safety issues, if any
-tools and gages required, if any

(2) Statement of Suggested Performance Specification (If different than the government-provided specification).

(3) Offeror's recommended configuration for testing. If description/specification varies in such manner that the described government specification/testing will not substantially evaluate proposed new capabilities, the offeror will provide suggested technical/operational test criteria for these capabilities.

(4) Written offer and Price Tables (to include prices for subcomponents of assemblies). It is anticipated that this will be a COTS, Modified COTS, or NDI acquisition, however many items of current interest are in the pre-production prototype phase. If Engineering Test Sample (ETS) prices are substantially different from production prices, price tables should include two tables, the first for ETS prices and the second for production prices. ETS's will be in the form of part sets or subassemblies that can be assembled into complete functioning weapons.

If a Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) package to each selected offeror, which may consist of current stock system grenade launchers, rifles, carbines, and ammunition, would reduce ETS price, the proposal should so state.

The separate price table for initial ETS's should include the price for 7 to 15 sets EGLM ETS, 7 to 15 sets PMOD (SPR) ETS, and 7 to 15 sets PMOD (CQBR).

The separate price table for production should be broken down to component part level. A component part may also be a non-repairable subassembly. Production pricing should be provided for Delivery Orders of 1-10 each, 10-100 each, 100 – 1000 each, 1,000 – 10,000 each, and over 10,000.

In the development of pricing, it is important to note that NSWC Crane intends to conduct the actual production assembly of EGLM-PMOD for all but the ETS's. This is to immediately establish a depot rebuild capability for EGLM-PMOD, and to maintain final government responsibility and accountability for the quality of fielded systems.

(5) Quality Assurance/inspection measures of Offeror, if different than that specified in Item 17 below.

(6) Past Performance of Offeror (to include recent contracts-see below)

3.2.1.1 Initial Evaluation Method: Initially, offers will be evaluated based upon price. Those determined "not to have a reasonable chance for award because of excessive pricing" may be rejected and receive no further evaluation or consideration for award. Remaining vendors will be evaluated based on an ability to meet specified critical requirements as defined in the specification and production capability. Non-critical requirements will be evaluated, but vendors will not be

disqualified for non-compliance to the non-critical requirements as defined in the specification. The three factors evaluated to be in the initial proposal are technical (meeting critical requirements and production capability), past performance, and price. The technical factor is more important than past performance, which is more important than price. Two or more offerors will be selected for the competitive range. During the source selection process, the Government will assess the offeror's past performance in the evaluation for contract award.

3.2.1.1.1 Accordingly each offeror is also required to submit, with his Initial Technical Proposal, a list of the three most recent contracts within the past three years, either completed or on-going, for the same or similar product. It is preferred that these contracts are with U.S. Government customers, but contracts with other commercial concerns are also acceptable. Offerors are authorized to provide information relative to any problems encountered on the identified contracts and any corrective action taken by the offeror. The Source Selection Authority/Contracting Officer will evaluate the offeror's past performance based upon information furnished by the offeror and/or other information obtained by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1.1.2 The Contracting Officer is not responsible for locating or securing any information not furnished by the offeror. The SSA/Contracting Officer may, however, utilize all available information, including information not provided by the offeror, in the past performance evaluation. The Government reserves the right to review less than all information submitted and to only analyze sufficient information to make a reasonable determination of each offer's past performance rating.

3.2.2 Final Evaluation and Down-select: After Initial Source Selection performed, offerors will be notified of their selection/rejection. All offerors selected for the competitive range will each be awarded an IDIQ Production Contract, and receive a Delivery Order equal to the required quantity of Engineering Test Samples (ETS) (PMOD candidates and EGLM candidates). This contracting method is also known as the “Kaminski” contracting method. In this method, the first level of source selection frequently provides several IDIQ contracts. The second, and final, level of source selection identifies which IDIQ contract(s) that will receive the production delivery orders.

3.2.2.1 In keeping with the NDI approach, potential offerors (in response to the ETS Delivery Orders) will then be required to submit product sample parts or assemblies of parts concurrently with an updated technical proposal. In order to enhance offerors product improvement efforts, the SOPMOD program anticipates to then offer a Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) package to each selected offeror, which may consist of current stock system grenade launchers, rifles, carbines, and ammunition.

3.2.2.2 Each offeror will be assigned an ETS alpha code, beginning with AA to the first registered offeror, AB to the second registered offeror, AC to the third, etc. Offerors will obtain Alpha codes from the appointed Contracting Officer.

3.2.2.1 Where practical, ETS’s will individually bear an inscribed offeror’s alpha code and serial number (01 to 12), e.g. “AA01”. Where

not practical to inscribe the alpha-numeric code on the part or assembly itself, the parts or assemblies will be placed in a sealed bag or container, with the alphanumeric code clearly and indelibly labeled on the bag or container.

3.2.2.3 In order to enhance the integrity of technical and operational testing, and to conduct blind and/or double blind tests, no logos nor manufacturers names, nor any other information indicative of the identity of the manufacturer, other than the alpha-numeric code, may appear on the ETS's themselves.

3.2.2.4 Initially, the product samples will be evaluated against a set of Developmental Testing (DT) "Go/No-Go" criteria. The "Go/No-Go" criteria generally reflect the Key Performance Parameters. This DT will be used to (1) gain Safety Release prior to initiating the Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E), and (2) to establish source selection information based on technical testing.

3.2.2.5 ETS's will be in the form of part sets or subassemblies that can be assembled into complete functioning weapons. Parts will be separated by type into separate containers. Prior to safety testing, the offeror will physically assemble his ETS offerings at NSWC Crane. This process will be used to evaluate the sustainability of the offering (depot-level rebuild time/labor, special tools if required, adequacy of offeror's assembly/disassembly instructions). It will also ensure that the offeror himself is responsible for the assembly of his ETS's, and that no test results are attributable to government assembly. Finally, since parts will initially be separated by type, it will test for part interchangeability.

3.2.3 After assembly, the ETS's will be tested for safety and technical KPP's. A portion of the ETS's will continue into the DT test regimen. A second portion of the ETS's passing the KPPs will be provided, via the Independent Operational Tester, to joint special operators who will test and evaluate them in realistic operational scenarios to gain further source selection information. This information will be in the form of operational effectiveness and suitability type data in response to the Critical Operational Issues and Criteria (COICs). DT and OT will be combined wherever practical.

3.2.3.1 Systems Safety Program: System safety planning for equipment in the testing phase is limited to markings, and commercial instruction pamphlet, for any hazardous material contained in the ETS's, or any operational or technical hazards that can be identified by the offeror. ETS's will be safety tested. Government testers will produce a Safety Test Report that will contain a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA). This data will be submitted to US Army TECOM for Safety Release prior to OT&E. A Safety Release will be obtained from USA TECOM and, if applicable, the Navy Weapons Explosives Safety Review Board and the Navy Laser Safety Review Board prior to operational testing in the hands of service members. ETS's that cannot be proven safe for OT&E will fail the Safety KPP and be removed from further testing and consideration for Delivery Order award.

3.2.4 At the completion of both the OT&E and the DT, data from the DT will be joined with the operational data from and source selection will be performed on the PMOD portion of this acquisition. This will be an

integrated effort between program, technical and user personnel in order to achieve a Best Value award decision. A source selection team in the form of a Technical Evaluation Review Panel (TERP) will be employed to perform the source selection.

3.2.5 Improvements to the product samples and other Items For Negotiation (IFNs) may then be negotiated with the awardees as a condition of subsequent purchases.

3.2.6 Best and Final Offers (BAFO's) in the form of final technical proposals will then be requested and evaluated. Based on formal BAFO evaluation, source selection for PMOD will be completed and LRIP production delivery orders will be placed against the preferred contract(s). The initial contract deliverables (LRIP) may be subjected to additional operational and technical testing to the performance specification prior to Full Rate Production Delivery Orders.

3.2.7 PMOD will be selected in 2002. The PMOD selectee(s) are not automatically selected for EGLM. EGLM, after continued testing and refinement on the selected PMOD platform(s), will be selected in 2004. Final selection for PMOD is not required for follow-on EGLM competition and selection.

3.2.8 Final Selection for EGLM will follow a virtually identical acquisition strategy with the exception of a period of product improvement and an additional cycle of testing. Initial ETSs of EGLM will be tested concurrently with PMOD offerings to achieve two objectives: (1) select the PMOD/EGLM interface, and (2) provide an initial round of technical and operational tests.

3.2.9 The selected PMOD interface will be published as an Interface Control Document (ICD, see item 30 below). There are two types of ICDs: Interface Control Drawings and Interface Control Specifications. Interface Control Drawings are engineering drawings that detail the interface requirements. IC Drawings detail the dimensional envelope of the system and also relay fit dimensions. Interface Control Specifications are engineering specifications that relay information that cannot be included in drawings.

3.2.9.1 ICD's are used to meet "Open System" requirements guidance in new DoD 5000-series regulations. ICDs are commonly used by system engineering companies and by US DoD activities. MIL-STD 1913 is a common ICD and NATO STANAGs are another type of standard ICD. MIL-STD 1913 may in fact become the ICD for this acquisition, however improved interfaces are of interest and warrant testing.

3.2.10 EGLM competitors, regardless of whether or not they were selected for PMOD, will be provided the ICD in late 2002, as well as recommended improvements in their ETS offerings derived from the first round of testing. In late 2003, EGLM competitors may receive additional Delivery Orders for a second round of ETSs that are production-representative samples. These will be subjected to a second set of developmental and operational tests prior to the final source selection for LRIP Deliver Order. EGLM has been accelerated by congress, and future congressional decisions could significantly affect this acquisition plan.

3.3 Contract Information. Since a competitive NDI strategy is being used, a firm-fixed price contract will be employed. The contract type will be an IDIQ with five-year duration, and with additional two-year option availability. In the IDIQ contract, a minimum quantity and a maximum quantity of the item are required. The program must procure the minimum quantity and can procure any quantity up to the maximum. For this acquisition, the minimum quantity will be 7 parts/parts assemblies representing the ETS's. Currently, the IDIQ production maximum will be set at 100,000 parts/parts assemblies. This maximum quantity will allow the program flexibility in meeting logistic sparing requirements as well as the possibility of fulfilling needs of future USSOCOM customers and other external clients to the SOPMOD program.

3.4 Logistics. The contracts will provide for the required logistics documentation technical repair standard, maintenance plans, and operator's manual. The contract, via a Provisioning Item Order clause, will be used to obtain the necessary spare parts/parts assemblies to support the EGLM-PMOD

3.5 Streamlining. The EGLM-PMOD acquisition will be streamlined with the use of NDI technology, combination project approvals, combined technical/operational testing when practical and streamlined source selection processes.

ITEM 4. RESTRICTED COMPETITION. Not applicable

ITEM 5. UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL. Not applicable

ITEM 6. PRODUCTION LEAD-TIME. 90 - 120 days

ITEM 7. DELIVERY SCHEDULE. ETSs: 7 to 12 sets (exact quantities TBD) within 180 days after initial award. Low Rate Production Delivery Order, Minimum Qty of 550 units, 90 days After Receipt of Order (ARO). Full Rate Production Delivery Orders: 1,000 units, 120 days ARO.

ITEM 8. R&D CATEGORY AND CODE. Two categories of R&D are involved, unrestricted Major Force Program (MFP) 11 for PMOD and congressionally restricted for EGLM.

8.1 R&D Funds devoted to PMOD have been, and will be, drawn from the SOPMOD operating budget, funded by USSOCOM (MFP 11). This funding carries no other restrictions than those provided by the SOPMOD program documentation.

8.2 In January of 2001, a funding document in the amount of $900K RDT&E was provided to the SOPMOD PMO. Named "Grenade Launcher Mod", exact congressional intent was not provided. Program Oversight Manager (PMS 325J) requested a proposed SOPMOD Sea Task Addendum to capture the PMO understanding of congressional intent and baseline the task:

Statement of work for SOPMOD II Enhanced Grenade Launcher Module (SOF PE 116040BB, PU #375GL):

"This is a project acceleration of a SOPMOD III initiative due to un-requested congressional plus up of FY01 RDT&E funds. SOPMOD PMO will undertake research, development, testing, and evaluation actions to support the objective requirement of fielding a quick attach/detach

enhanced 40mm grenade launcher module that fires the current inventory of U.S. and NATO 40mm ammunition and a new generation of enhanced, non-developmental munitions. The objective 40mm grenade launcher system should include enhanced operational features (including enhanced ejection, ambidextrous loading/firing, stand-alone capability). Dependent on available technology and continued congressional intent to accelerate the project, it shall include an integrated sight capable of ballistic solution that shall automatically display an adjusted aim-point. Additionally, as resources and technologies permit, enhanced 40mm munitions (including more lethal air-burst HE/HEDP, low cost airburst training, improved IR illumination rounds, IR day/night markers, surveillance and less than lethal technologies) are desired to support both the current M203 and the objective 40mm grenade launcher module.

ITEM 9. MARKET RESEARCH.

The SOPMOD Program Office has conducted extensive preliminary market research. NDI/COTS or COTS items that can be expeditiously modified are widely available to meet the stated needs.

9.1. EGLM Market Research:

In May of 2000, the SOPMOD Program was informally notified of a possible Congressional Plus-Up for FY 02 of $1M, RDT&E. As a precautionary measure, SOPMOD conducted the Commercial 40mm Individual Grenade Launcher Market survey. This market survey was announced in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD), Posted in CBDNet on June 29, 2000, Printed Issue Date: July 3, 2000. This announcement also provided the opportunity for vendors to demonstrate their grenade launcher and to brief the technological advances over the current M203.

9.1.2 Vendor’s demonstration: This demonstration took place at Crane, 11-13 September 2000. The following vendors answered the CBD announcement and participated in the vendor demonstration: Heckler & Koch, R/M Equipment, Combined Systems, Sage International, ISTEC Services LTD, Ordnance Development and Engineering and Class Three Supplies. An audience of approximately 25 operational personnel representing AFSOC, NAVSOC, and ARSOC were in attendance.

9.1.3 This group of SOF operators developed the initial draft performance specification for the EGLM. This meeting took place at Crane, 14-15 September 2000, and consisted of representatives from ARSOC, NAVSOC and AFSOC personnel. All members agreed upon the draft performance specifications.

9.1.4 Request funding RDT&E support utilizing Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT): A formal FCT proposal has been submitted to USSOCOM. Submission of proposal was in March 2001. In support of this FCT nomination, additional Grenade Launcher Rangefinder Module (GLRM), and Grenade Launcher Ballistic Sight (GLBS) Commercial Market Survey Announcements were published. These announcements were published in the CBD, Feb 2001. Information was sought for NDI/COTS GLRM and GLBS to meet the operational grenade launcher aiming and fire control requirements of USSOCOM Special Operations combatants.

9.1.5 Based on the market surveys, the original draft specification of

the RWG has been modified to more clearly define the sighting capability requirement and to increase competition. The current specification is published separately (item 10 below).

9.2. Platform Modifications (PMOD) Market Research

9.2.1 The PMOD effort was previously known variously as the Carbine Reliability Parts Set (CRPS) and the Enhanced Carbine (EC). Phase 1, Preliminary Market Investigations, Initial Prototypes and Operational Evaluations are complete. The users' conclusions of Phase 1, summarized on 16 August 1999 in the User Resolutions from the SOPMOD Users Conference at San Clemente Island, CA, are (a) that a variety of commercial products, when combined together as a system can significantly increase the capabilities of the carbine, and (b) that the requirement for an enhanced carbine should be placed in the future ORD Update for the SOPMOD Program. Phase 2 Of Market Research began when these issues were published in December 1999 in a synopsis announcement for the SOPMOD Industry Conference. The problems with the current carbine and objectives of the Enhanced Carbine were clearly explained to interested industry attendees on March 20, 2000, Fort Benning, GA, at the SOPMOD 2000 Industry Conference.

9.2.2 Multiple industry members presented and demonstrated NDI COTS proposals for solutions. Phase 3 of the Market Research was a rapid effort to find an NDI/COTS solution to the requirement for a small, selected portion of Special Operations Units by the end of 2001. In Phase 4 of the market survey, a synopsis was published, posted in CBDNet on September 26, 2000, Printed Issue Date: September 29, 2000. This was to complete market research for this acquisition.

9.2.3 The final market survey information, combined with emergent integrated weapons in the marketplace, indicated that many alternative competitors existed for a completely new weapon, or weapons that integrated electro-optic aiming capabilities. At this point, USSOCOM PEO-SP decided that acquisition of an entirely new weapon system was outside the charter of the SOPMOD ORD, and that it required separate program documentation and execution from SOPMOD. SOPMOD was directed, however, to continue improvements to existing carbines (in charter), to acquire and field the SPR and CQBR, (in charter), and to execute the EGLM as an appropriate SOPMOD accessory (in charter).

This acquisition executes that guidance, and publication of this draft will result in the completion of market research for both EGLM and PMOD.

ITEM 10. SPECIFICATIONS. Published separately

ITEM 11. DRAWINGS. Offerors must provide top-level drawings or line images as part of CIDs. Acquisition of other data rights may be required (see item 30 below).

ITEM 12. CONTRACT DATA REQUIREMENTS (DD FORM 1423). Commercial off the shelf operator's manual, instruction sheet, or installation sheet is required as appropriate.

ITEM 13. GOVERNMENT FURNISHED PROPERTY (GFP). GFP may be provided on a

case-by case basis at the government's option to offerors desiring to pre-test their samples, subject to GFP availability. Offerors may request relevant GFP in their technical proposals. A standard GFP package may then be developed based on initial requests. No offeror will receive special advantage over other offerors in the conveyance of GFP to offerors.

ITEM 14. VARIATION IN QUANTITY. It is envisioned that the contract(s) will be constructed as an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract with the minimum purchase being 500 units and the maximum being 4,300 in FY02.

ITEM 15. OPTION REQUIREMENT (S). A possible requirement exists to purchase up to 100,000 units over the life of the contract (5 year duration). This possible requirement is based on remarkable requirement quantity growth experienced in two recent similar SOPMOD acquisitions.

ITEM 16. WARRANTY. Contractor's standard commercial warranty is acceptable, if for a minimum of 3 years duration (T), 5 years duration (O), for electronic modules, and 15,000 rounds (T), 30,000 rounds (O) for weapons parts. All proposals must contain the following statement, as a minimum:

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND LIMITED LIABILITY

"The offeror warrants to supply the above services/goods as stated above. The offeror warrants that the above services/goods contain no proprietary information that is attributable to a third party. This warranty does not cover consequential damages. The buyer (the Government), in accepting this proposal, agrees to accept the liability of consequential damages.

ITEM 17. QUALITY ASSURANCE. QA Plan must be fully described in the offering. Reliability and Quality Assurance requirements for this system are integrated into performance specification. The EGLM-PMOD Quality Assurance Program will be conducted in a laboratory environment and actual in operating conditions. The solicitation requires contractors to submit to the government, for approval, a Quality Systems Plan (QSP) as part of the Technical Proposal. This plan delineates the methods that the contractors will use to comply with the Quality/Product Assurance requirements. It also imposes requirements for contractor-developed systems for a Configuration Management system in accordance with the Quality System Plan. Problem/Failure Summaries are to be submitted to the government for review. The contractor must identify and address problems and failures. Design analysis requirements for Reliability and Product Assurance are developed and proven before Full Scale Production. Design Reviews will be conducted prior to contractor or government initiated ECP performance qualification. Screening/rework procedures for a deliverable that fails acceptance testing will be submitted to the government for approval. Other screening/rework shall be in accordance with the contractor's / government-approved Quality System Program. Software Development requirements are not applicable. The specification defines performance limits for EGLM-PMOD during development. The contractor's process yield shall be monitored to provide an early indication of

parts and material quality problems that may impact quality/reliability.

17.1 Quality Systems Plan. The contractor's QSP shall be provided as part of the proposal. This plan will identify the offeror's quality system and provide the approach for assuring all systems meet specification requirements throughout the life of the contract. The methods of validating each requirement shall be limited to test, analysis, demonstration, inspection, and certification. The Plan shall include how the offeror shall perform Initial Production Testing (IPT), Conformance Inspection (CI), and/or Environmental Stress Screening (ESS). The offeror will also be required to propose minimum reliability standards for their proposed offerings.

17.2 The QSP shall include for each requirement, as a minimum, the method of validation, the test method name (i.e. commercial, MILSTD, in-house if applicable), sampling plan, sample size, lot quantity, test schedules, test sequences, and frequency of testing (i.e. IPT only, IPT and conformance inspections). Additional Test Procedures and/or changes to proposed test procedures shall be coordinated and concurred upon by the IPPT.

17.3 Quality system requirements. The contractor shall establish, maintain, and operate a quality system in accordance with ANSI/ASQC Q9001-1994, or equivalent. The contractor shall provide an overview of their plan to maintain a calibration system in accordance with ANSI/NCSL Z540-1-1994, ISO 10012-1:1992(E), or equivalent.

ITEM 18. INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE. Acceptance will be at destination during Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP). The EGLM-PMOD parts and assemblies will be inspected at source but accepted at destination (Crane Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center {NSWC Crane}). Articles shall be shipped by the contractor to the government agency and delivered to the SOPMOD Quality Assurance Test Site (QATS), NSWC Crane. Acceptance testing will be performed by government personnel in accordance with test procedures outlined in the Developmental Test Plan to included classification of defects. Density of testing will be at the discretion of the Production Integrated Product Team but is anticipated to begin as lot testing. Acceptance and rejection of EGLM-PMOD production samples tested are determined by the criteria in the DT and OT&E Plan. At the option of the government, acceptance point may be changed to acceptance at origin during Full-Rate Production, should LRIP reject rates be low.

ITEM 19. ACCEPTANCE PERIOD(S). 30 days

ITEM 20. FIRST ARTICLE (FA) TESTING AND APPROVAL. NA. Engineering Test Units and LRIP testing will be used in place of FA Testing.

ITEM 21. BASIS FOR PRICE ESTIMATE. Market research and Subject Matter Experts.

ITEM 22. PRIOR CONTRACTING HISTORY. To be described/provided in offeror's technical proposal.

ITEM 23. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (DD 254). Not applicable

ITEM 24. PACKING/SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Best commercial practice

ITEM 25. TRANSPORTATION ALLOTMENT. Not applicable

ITEM 26. ESTIMATED SHIPPING WEIGHT(S) AND DIMENSION(S). Not applicable

ITEM 27. HAZARDOUS OR EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS. The EGLM-PMOD performance specification includes a section on the environment. The specification does not allow use of any materials or concentrations of materials known to have significant detrimental effects on the environment. The EGLM sighting system is anticipated to incorporate the use of batteries and tritium. Batteries specified already exist in parent-service channels, and have established service-common disposal procedures. Tritium used in Iron Sights on the GLDNSM is analogous to other SOPMOD items employing tritium, with established handling, storage, and disposal procedures already outlined in ST 23-31-1. In addition, contracts will include the following provisions: a) FAR 52.223-1, Clean Air and Water certification, b) FAR 52.223-2, Clean Air and Water, and c) FAR 52.223-1, Ozone Depleting Substances.

ITEM 28. CONFLICT OF INTEREST. Not applicable

ITEM 29. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENT. Not applicable

ITEM 30. ACQUISITION OF PATENT OR DATA RIGHTS. If an offeror proposes an interface between the PMOD and EGLM that is other than MILSPEC or public information, he must also provide a clause that offers, at reasonable price, Level 3 Drawings, with license/permission for publication required for PMOD-to-EGLM interface surfaces only, as an Interface Control Document (ICD). It is not the intent of this requirement to obtain a drawing for re-competition of the entire interface part or assembly, rather to ensure fair and open competition for a variety of future SOPMOD subsystems that may be required to mate to the same interface.

ITEM 31. VALUE ENGINEERING (VE). To be described in offeror’s technical proposal. All contracts awarded will incorporate FAR clause 52.248-1 for Value Engineering.

ITEM 32. BEST/GREATEST VALUE EVALUATION: Submitted technical proposals and samples should meet the suggested specification, but all samples within the scope of this solicitation will be considered and evaluated unless disqualified for reasonable cause (e.g. safety for users). Evaluation will be generally based on the following criteria in order of importance: (1) Operational Suitability (Operational Test & Evaluation Results), (2) Technical Performance Characteristics (Developmental Test Results)(3) contractor’s ability to meet minimum need, (4) contractor past performance, (5) absence of intellectual property conflicts. NOTE: criteria 1 and 2 are reversed in order of importance for purely technical internal parts/coatings that have no form, fit, or function effect on operational performance. Cost as an independent variable (CAIV) will be applied in “Best Value” determinations.

ITEM 33. PRE-SOLICITATION CONFERENCE, DRAFT RFP. The pre-solicitation

conference announced previously, and will be conducted concurrently with the SOPMOD Industry conference, 9-13 July in Indianapolis. A draft of specifications and this contracting checklist will be published for comment, essentially representing a Draft RFP.

ITEM 34. CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE (COR). Not applicable

ITEM 35. NON-PERSONAL SERVICES DOCUMENTATION. Not applicable

ITEM 36. CONSULTING SERVICES (CS). SAIC

ITEM 37. LABOR MIX (SERVICES). Not applicable

ITEM 38. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE (SERVICES). Not applicable

ITEM 39. OVERTIME AUTHORIZATION. Not applicable, approved on a case-by-case basis.

ITEM 40. CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION PLAN (CAP). Not applicable

ITEM 41. PROCUREMENT CYCLE TIME START DATE. April 02

ITEM 42. ITEM DESCRIPTION. See Item 3 above.

ITEM 43. PROCUREMENT LABOR CHARGE NUMBER. A charge number xxxxxxxx has been setup for xxxx hours to support this effort code 116 processing of the procurement package.

ITEM 44. SINGLE AWARD FOR ACQUISITION(S) WITH MULTIPLE LINE ITEMS. One multiple of one or more items is to be awarded on this contract.

ITEM 45. LIFE-CYCLE COSTS. Life cycle costs are part of the logistic consideration when deciding the best value award. Total Ownership Costs (TOC) considerations will be analyzed during the source selection phase of the acquisition, as part of the CAIV development. TOC's include acquisition costs, storage, handling and transportation, and demilitarization costs associated with excess units. TOC's of previously fielded SOPMOD items have been extremely low due to high ruggedness and durability specifications. The majority of past SOPMOD items have shown less than 0.050% breakage/return rate per year. EGLM-PMOD will be procured as exchangeable items for SOF with no associated maintenance or calibrations requirements at organizational- or installation-level. The SOPMOD PMO support infrastructure is already in place, supporting 13 separate previously fielded kit items. The Services and Agencies that opt into this acquisition may utilize the existing SOPMOD support infrastructure on a pay-as-you-go basis, or may opt to establish their own support infrastructures.

ITEM 46. OTHER PROCUREMENT NOTES.

46.1 Standard Electronic Modules (SEM): N/A. EGLM sighting system is a device that is produced according to a performance specification and does not include SEM's.

46.2 Metric System of Measurement: Metric system of measurement is used in the EGLM-PMOD performance specification where applicable. Certain specifications use English units to avoid cost incurred by

purchasing new metric test fixtures and equipment.

46.6 Electromagnetic Environment Effects (EME): Production is required to be certified as HERO (Hazards of Electromagnetic Ordnance) Safe in accordance with MIL-STD-464.

46.7 Frequency Allocations and Frequency Assignments: The EGLM sighting system is not anticipated to emit electromagnetic radiation except in the visible and near infra-red spectrum. The EGLM program is not required to submit a radio frequency allocation in accordance with OPNAVINST 2400.20E.

46.8 Configuration Management: Configuration Management of the EGLM-PMOD system configuration will be maintained by the vendors and monitored by the government. SOPMOD PMO maintains an In-Service Engineer Agent (ISEA) for fielded SOPMOD Items. Configuration Control Board (CCB) is conducted in the normal course of ongoing SOPMOD Program Integrated Product Team (PIPT) activities. Services, agencies, and other potential external clients may establish CCBs if they so choose.

46.9 Environmental Effects on Performance: The specification calls out the operating and non-operating environmental conditions in which the EGLM-PMOD must perform. During the developmental and operational testing the EGLM-PMOD will be subjected to environmental extremes.

46.10 Unique Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy (MC&G) Products: The GLDNSM does not use any MC&G products.

46.11 Contract Administration: Contract administration will be assigned to the cognizant Defense Contract Management Office (DCMO) for the contract awarded to ensure contractor compliance with quality assurance requirements. The Contract Administration Officer, IAW FAR 42.302, will perform normal contract administration functions. The cognizant Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) office will handle the accounting and payment functions.

46.12 Open Systems: The parent SOPMOD program is an open system based on non-proprietary interfaces (MILSPEC 1913 rail), which matches standard commercial optics mounting rails. The EGLM-PMOD is procured using a performance specification. The specification lists Government and Non-Government specifications, standards, and handbooks to be used as aids to ensure that the manufacturer’s design will meet the specification. The specification provides all requirements for external interfaces. The strategy for achieving these requirements is vigorous qualification testing prior to production and acceptance testing of production units. The internal interfaces are left to the individual manufacturer so that they are not restricted in their approach to the design. The SOPMOD program will acquire the data rights to the interface between EGLM and PMOD, if other than MIL-SPEC 1913 or other public information.

ITEM 47. TEST PLAN OVERVIEW See Items 3&10. Test plans will be developed and approved prior to the closing date of the solicitation.